Atomic Power Station in 1992-93, once from February 1992 to September 1992 and again from February 1993 to April 1993 on account of the problem of leakage of heavy water from the Over Pressure Relief Device mounted over the Calandria inside the reactor building.

Normal maintenance jobs were also carried out during the shut down periods.

Mal practiceh by drug manufacturers

@1325. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faulty Government policies and marketing malpractices by certain drug manufacturers have resulted in short supply of some crucial medicines and a sudden increase in the prices of others in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to contain the spiral of prices of drug and medicines;

(c) whether it is a fact that Vitamin C tablets have virtually vanished from the market and the ones that are available are being sold at a very high price; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure an abundant supply of vitamin C tablets in the market at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The policy of the Government is to ensure availability of medicines at reasonable prices throughout the country, including the state of Uttar Pradehh. No general shortage of any crucial medicines has been reported. Due to exchange rate adjustments and full convertibility of Indian. Rupee, the prices of medicines having imported content have shown upward trend. The price revision in case of medicines under price control are allowed after the due scrutiny, while in case of any undue increase in prices of medicines outside price control, whenever noticed, the Government intervenes to prevail upon the manufacturers to bring them to reasonable levels.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The production of Vitamin 'C' has increased in recent months and there is no reported shortage in the market at present. The prices of Vitamicin 'C' formulations including tablets is revised in accordance with the provisions of Drug (Prices Control Order, 1987.

Pesticide policy

1326. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE:

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted pesticide policy keeping in view the production of various harmful pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new policy has already been enforced to check the use of harmful pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Government have delicenced pesticides industry, except six hazardous pesticides. These are Aluminium Phosphide, Dimethoate, Quinalphos, Carbaryl, Phorate and Fenitrothion. Use of a pesticide is permitted after Government is satisfied about its safety, efficacy and toxicity. These are the concerns reflected in the provisions relating to registration under the Insecticides Act.

World Bank recommendation on drug production and marketing

1327. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had recommended modern drugs for marketing and production in the country;

@Previously Unstarred Question 312, transferred from 28 July, 1993.

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and

(c) what are its likely implications with regard to the drug production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) World Bank has circulated a list of "Model Drugs" (not modern drugs as referred to in the Question) which is in accordance with the WHO essential drugs list, that could be considered by the Governments for meeting their health care requirements. Majority of these drugs are produced in the country. Imports are made only to meet the shortfall in domestic production and wherever domestic production has not commenced due to economic non viability/technological constraints etc.

गुजरात में पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाएं

1328. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जो० सोलंकी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में कुल कितनी पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाएं चल रही है ;

(ख) निर्माणाधीन और निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त परियोजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुआर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग, जिसमें गुजरात भी शामिल है, संगठित तथा लघु और बहुत छोटे क्षेत्रों में फैला हुआ है । ऐसे एककों की संख्या काफी है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह उद्योग अब कुल मिलाकर लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया है। कार्यरत ऐसे सभी एककों के आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं । किन्तु गुजरात में इस समय जो प्रमुख पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाएं चालू हैं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, उनसे संबंधित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है । **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ग) प्रमुख पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाओं के पनपने की अवधि सामान्यता 3 से 5 वर्ष की होती है ।

विवरण

कंपनी का नाम	निर्माण की मद
1. बड़ौदा रेयन कारपोरेशन	नायलोन टायर कोर्ड, नाइलोन फिलामेंट यार्न आदि ।
2. गुजरात नायलोन (गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी लि० के साथ एकीकृत)	नायलान फिलामेंट यार्न, आदि ।
3. पेट्रोफिल्स कोपरेटिव लि०	पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न, नाइलोन फिलामेंट यार्न, स्पेन्डेक्स आदि ।
4. गार्डन सिल्क मिल्स	पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न ।
5. गुजरात पेट्रो फाइबर्स	पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न
6. केलिको मिल्स	पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर ।
7. इंडियन पेट्रो-केमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन लि०	नेपथा क्रेकर, बेन्जीन, पोलीविनाइल, क्लोराइड आदि ।